THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 16.—The *Chronicle* of the 14th has been received. The rebels commenced retreating from Washington Tuesday night. The Federal cavalry followed in their rear Wednesday, picking up some two or three hundred prisoners. Some seventy-five rebel wounded were left at Silver Spring.

Frank Blair's place was spared by Breckinridge on account of past intimacy with the owner. Montgomery Blair's residence was burned to the ground with all its contents, inflicting, the "Chronicle" says, heavy loss on the Postmaster General.

It is supposed the rebels would recross to Virginia by Edward's and Noland's Ferries. There was cavalry skirmishing near Bladensburg Tuesday morning, in which the Federals admit a loss of thirty-five.

A band car was sent through to Baltimore on Wednesday and regular trains would run Thursday. There were no bridges burnt on the Washington and Baltimore road. It will take 10 days to repair the Gunpowder bridge. Gen. Tyler is safe at Frederick. The "Chronicle" says the rebels destroyed and carried off a million bushels of grain, all the horses they could get, and large numbers of cattle. The "Chronicle" says the rebels have done important service to the Federal government in rallying the people to its support, more so, in fact, than any appeal on the part of the authorities could have done, and have made easy, which would otherwise have been a difficult task, the recruiting of the army to the extent deemed necessary.

Still Later from the North.

RICHMOND, July 17.—New York papers of the 13th and the Washington "Chronicle" of the 14th have been received. They give further details of the invasion of Maryland. The rebels demanded a contribution of $20,000 in greenbacks from the city of Frederick. The money was paid.

The streets of the city were literally filled with horses and cattle collected by foraging parties in the vicinity, all of which were sent across the Potomac.

Philadelphia was greatly excited Monday and business generally suspended. A large meeting was held in Independence Square. In a skirmish near Washington Wednesday night the 3d brigade lost six commanders of Regiments. Prisoners say the demonstration of the raiders at Washington was to cover the retreat of the main body with a large quantity of plunder.

Gold in New York on the 12th opened at 2½ and closed at 275.

Baltimore papers of the 14th say the enemy recrossed the Potomac near Poolesville, driving two thousand head of cattle.

Gen. Franklin escaped near Rectortown, the guard having fallen asleep.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 16.—There are rumors of another attempt by the enemy to cut the West Point Railroad in circulation, but there is nothing certain of the movement yet known.

The following official report was sent by Coleman, of Johnston's staff, to headquarters, dated last night:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD.—Since the failure of the enemy to cut the West Point road, near Newnan, both armies have been quiet and occupy their form positions. Our men are much improved by rest and bathing, and are in fine spirits.

The Enemy Whipped in Mississippi.

MOBILE, July 16.—Gen. Maury has received the following dispatch:

TUPELO, July 15—The enemy are in full retreat in the direction of Ripley.

(Signed) S. D. Lee

Private advices represent the fight as heavy and the enemy badly whipped. Our loss severe. Particulars as yet unknown. Forrest received an unexpected reinforcement of two hundred of Morgan's men who were left in Kentucky, and being unable to rejoin Morgan, cut their way to Forrest as the next best thing they could do.

We republish the following telegrams for the benefit of our Western subscribers.

Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 15.—The *Chronicle* of the 13th has dispatches from Baltimore of the 12th, which say that all is quiet and the city strongly defended. All business places, except drinking houses, are open. The Gilmers, Hoffmans and other prominent secessionists have been arrested.

Gunpowder bridge is not badly damaged and will be repaired in a few days.

No rebels are believed to be within twenty miles of Baltimore. Gen. Tyler is either certainly killed or captured.

The *Clipper* of Thursday evening says that already we have it certain that the troops levied for the emergency by Gen. Couch are gathering in front of the rebels and that every day the rebel hosts linger in the State the greater their probable peril. In front of Washington there was skirmishing all day Tuesday, and the *Chronicle's* reporter from the front says the rebels were being reinforced by the arrival of troops. He says that cavalrymen and infantrymen come in from the North side of the 7th street road.

Nearly all of them passed to the right or east side of the road, and other troops from the west side passed over to the east of the road.

The reporter says he left the front with the conviction that the rebel hosts thundering at the gates of the national capital, have accepted this issue as the last resort, and came with the determination to succeed in their undertaking and will not turn back without a thorough and lasting defeat.

The *Chronicle* says there was irregular skirmishing all day and it is believed the rebels are retreating to Harper's Ferry. Lincoln and wife and several members of Congress rode to the front to watch the fight.

Tuesday evening Couch and Hunter are reported to have formed a junction at Frederick, Md., though the rebels still hold the passes of South Mountain. Railway and telegraphic communication between Washington and Baltimore was cut off 12 o'clock Tuesday.

The Laurel and Patuxent Branch bridge on the Washington and Baltimore railway were burnt by the rebels on Tuesday and the railroad cut in several places.

The *Chronicle* says it will take some time to repair the railroad. Sumner, of Massachusetts, was on board the train with Gen Franklin, but was not recognized and escaped. The *Chronicle* says the crack of rebel rifles is heard in the very environs of Washington.

A letter from Nashville, dated July 7th, says the final and decisive battle for Atlanta must shortly ensue in the vicinity of that city, and adds that, should Johnston stand, Sherman will probably cease flanking and deliver battle.

Owing to the interruption in telegraphic communication, the *Chronicle* has no dispatches from North of Baltimore.

Gens Ed. Johnston, G. H. Stuart, Frank Gardner, J. J. Archer and Jeff Thompson have been placed under rebel fire within the forts near Charleston.

The *Florida* has captured five more vessels.

PETERSBURG, July 14.—The *Chronicle* of the 10th contains full accounts of the rebel invasion. Gov. Bradford's country residence, 6 miles from Baltimore, on the Charles street Avenue, and several other houses were burned by Harry Gilmore on the 11th. Bradford's library and private papers were all consumed. This caused, dispatches say, intense feeling of resentment. The Gunpower Bridge, on the Philadelphia railroad, was burnt at noon on the 11th; also 9 cars and the mails; also Bush river and Steffmer's run bridges.

Baltimore is now cut off from all telegraphic and railroad communication, except to Washington, and apprehensions exist that that road will soon be interrupted.—Refugees are pouring into Baltimore from all quarters. The force engaged in the fight at Monocacy consisted of the 6th corps. Bradford's house was burned by order of Bradley Johnston in retaliation for burning Governor Letcher's house. The home of Cockran, naval officer, was also burned. The secessionists in Baltimore are confident, and say Washington will be shelled if not captured. The banks and insurance companies have all deposited their valuables on board the steamer "Chartland," in order to be ready to leave at a moment's notice.

Arrangements have been made to remove the archives from Annapolis. Two morning trains from Philadelphia were overhauled at Magnolia, twenty miles from Baltimore, and Maj. Gen Franklin captured. One of the trains is reported recaptured.

Hunter's forces occupied Martinsburg and Hagerstown on the 11th, but the rebels hold the South Mountain passes.

Dispatches say that the whole rebel force operating around Baltimore city is not over one thousand cavalry under Harry Gilmore, and yet the *American* says they have the city surrounded.

It is reported that Gen. Tyler has escaped.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer*, a hireling concern that had something to say about "tory papers in North Carolina" soon after the mobbing of a printing office in this city by an armed mob of Georgia soldiers, instigated by original secessionists here, is now snivelling in fear of the fall of Atlanta, and rails against its master, the President, for "culpable negligence" in not sending reinforcements, cutting Sherman's line of communication, &c. While these subsidised hirelings can fatten on government patronage and keep the Yankees afar off they are intensely "loyal," and Mr. Davis deserves all the homage they can bestow, but as soon as the approaching column of an enemy begins to throw its darkening shadows over their premises they commence their abuse of the President and the government—The government is doing all it can with the men at its command, and this is no time for even the political enemies of our rulers to indulge in invective and abuse.

Fellow Citizens and Soldiers.—I am no longer a candidate for Sheriff of Chatham. There were seven candidates in the field for that office, five of whom have declared for Z. B. Vance and two for W. W. Holden.—I honestly believe that I was the strongest man in the field who declared for Gov. Vance, and I am satisfied that a majority of the people concur with me in that opinion, but being unable to settle the difficulty and unwilling to suffer a defeat, I have concluded to withdraw from the canvass.

W. S. ALBRIGHT.

July 18-dltw1t

STRAYED

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received. Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY.

July 18 dtf Alpha Woolen Mills.

LOST,

ON SATURDAY EVENING THE 16TH INSTANT, somewhere between the Jailhouse road near the city, and the old Depot, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH without guard or chain. The finder will be thanked and rewarded by leaving it at the "Confederate" Office.

July 18-tf

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE.

WANTED TO BUY, OR HIRE FOR THE BALance of the year, (prefer to purchase,) a good cook. Any one having such a woman to sell or hire will please call at PROGRESS OFFICE.

July 18-tf

Piedmont Springs, Burke Co. N. C.,
July 15th, 1864.

AS THE SICKLY SEASON OF THE YEAR IS coming on, I desire to call the attention of those seeking health and also of refugees from the enemy to that delightful and healthful watering place, Piedmont Springs," situated among the Mountains of Burke county, some 16 miles North of Morganton. For romantic scenery, pure water and remoteness from danger—it is perhaps unsurpassed by any place in the Southern Confederacy. During the late raid which was made into this county, this place was left undisturbed by the enemy and I feel perfectly safe in saying that I apprehend no danger in future unless the whole county should be overrun. Piedmont Springs are located in a very secluded and I may say in an unfrequented (except by visitors) part of the county, and there is nothing about, or around to attract the enemy, unless they are in search of health, good water, a pure and healthy, atmosphere and unsurpassed Mountain scenery. There are no large or rich farms, wealthy planters or many slaves in the neighborhood to invite their attention or attract their cupidity. If, therefore, persons who are seeking health or pleasure will be safe anywhere they must be so at Piedmont Springs. The house is now open for the reception of visitors. A tri-weekly Stage runs back and forth from Morganton during the present month of July and will run daily throughout August and September.—TERMS—Board, lodging and lights, &c., exempting washing $12 per day by the month; $15 per day by the week, and $20 per day for less than a week.

E. C. LINDSEY,

July 16-2t Prest. of the Board.

PERSONS WANTING LEATHER.

WE WILL EXCHANGE GOOD SOLE LEATHER and upper leather, also cotton yarns and 4-4 sheeting, for good dry hides. We will also tan hides on shares for the one third part, and promise out of good hides to return good leather.

P. R. HARDIN & BRO

Graham, July 13-dlw*

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY!

PHIL. THEIM & CO., HAVE ATTACHED TO their Machineries at the Saddle Tree Factory a Steam Grist Mill, for the accomodation of the public generally, and will grind at one-eighth. Persons wishing good Meal will send their corn and rely upon prompt-ness and dispatch. July 16-1w

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fellow Soldiers and Citizens of Greene County.—I am again solicited by my friends to become a candidate to a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be the best interest of our common country. I am a Conservative of the "straight-out sort," I am opposed to the military being supreme to the civil laws. I am in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. If elected, I shall serve my constituents and State faithfully, as I have done heretofore.

Very truly your Fellow-citizen,

H. R. BEST.

Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C.

July 13-d&wtd

Standard please copy till day of election and send bill to Progress Office.

To the Voters of Pitt County.—Fellow-citizens and Brother soldiers of Pitt County:—I am a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. If elected I pledge myself to serve you faithfully and honestly to the best of my ability.

THOMAS COX.

July 13-d&wtd

Davidson County.—We are requested to announce H. ADAMS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the county of Davidson. Mr. Adams is a sound and true Conservative.

July 6-d&wtd

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, to which I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present trouble; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpation, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Seek men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Absent legislators is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it in a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families shall not suffer, as there is anything in the land of any value to exchange.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand firmly and squarely upon the principles announced by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must request my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c.,

J. R. RHEIM.

York Institute, June 30, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many Friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. Those principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by harangueing them for their votes. All around all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and fearlessly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensboro' Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Hertie County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and Soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am respectfully,

Your Fellow-Citizen,

July 6-d&wtd JAMES BOND.

Conservative and Standard copy till day of election and send bills to Progress for collection.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Alamance County.—We are authorized to announce GEN. JOSEPH A. HOLT as a candidate for the House of Commons from Alamance County. Gen. Holt is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and is in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. He also believes in the right of the people to rule, and in the constant predominance of the civil over the military power.

July 14-d&wtd

To the Voters of Chatham County.—At the solicitation of many soldiers in the army, as well as of many friends at home, I announce myself a candidate for the House of Commons from Chatham County. I have received no solicitations from the Rebublics, the American Heroes, or the oligarchs, or those who stay at home to make money out of the families of the soldiers, and occupy their spare time in abusing better men than themselves as disloyal. I stand fairly and squarely on the platform of Stephens and Brown of Georgia, and W. W. Holden for Governor against the world; and I believe that without the election of such men to office we will never have a permanent peace. So far as the soldiers are concerned, I do not wish to appear to boast, but I will say that I have done as much for their families, or more, according to my means than any Vanoctte in the County of Chatham.

Fellow-citizens and soldiers, go to the polls on the day of election, and vote for true Conservatives, if you would have peace and be a free people. Do not be intimidated, but stand up for your rights.

JOHN A. McDONALD.

Oakland, July 14, 1864 July 18-d&wtd

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,

Your son and brother

Of Old Lenoir County,

R. B. VAUSE,

May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 20th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 1-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country*. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1854. June 20-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.

June 23-d2aw&wtd

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,

June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

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To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,

Your friend and obd't serv't,

LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,

May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. T.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next.

April 21-d6twtd.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

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To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.

Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Lenoir and Greene Counties.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Lenoir and Greene counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina in the Senate.

Very respectfully,

July 7-d&wtd EDWARD PATRICK.

The Conservatives of Sampson County will vote the following ticket for members of the next Legislature:

For the Senate—ROBINSON WARD, Esq. For the Commons—G. W. CRUMPLER, Esq, and Capt. J. B. AUTERY. July 10-d&wtde

Standard please copy until election.

STRAYED.

ON THE 5TH INST., A LARGE BAY HORSE, about 9 years old, with large hoofs, and a piece of rein around his neck when he left. He was last seen above Roseman's on the Chapel Hill road. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to his recovery or his delivery to

J. G. WILLIAMS,
W. F. ASKEW, or
July 9-1w The Southern Express office.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the only terms of advertising to be made inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TEN LINES, OR LESS

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	20 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	24 00
Four days	5 00	One month	32 00
Five days	6 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted three, seven or eleven times a week will be charged as a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and funeral notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Chatham County.—We are requested to announce THOS. W WOMBLE, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Womble is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and will support W. W. Holden for Governor. If elected, he pledged himself to do all in his power for the people and the soldiers as their representatives, and to secure an honorable peace.

July 7-d&wtd

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

25 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE BANK OF NORTH Carolina ALBERT JOHNSON.

July 15-dlw&wlt*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' containing 320 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place; and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.

June 22-d&wlm OTHUS P. MENDENHALL.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 13, 1864.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

10 TURPENTINE OR BRANDY STILLS, LARGE or small size; also 1,000 lbs of Tallow. We will exchange Bar Iron or pay money for these articles.

SHAW, WILLIAMSON, & CO.,

North State Iron and Brass Works,

July 14-d7t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a set of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,

June 15-d&w1m Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Hillsborough, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 1-d&wtf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

WANTED.

25,000 LBS. BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,

July 9-1m* Hillsboro St., Raleigh.

WANTED.

A CONSCRIPT THAT CAN FURNISH TWO HORses to carry the mail. Address BOX 90, Greensborough, N. C. July 14-dlw*

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE AND for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow citizens at

Busbee's,	Thursday,	July 14th
Banks',	Friday,	" 15th
Franklin's,	Saturday,	" 16th
Spike's'	Monday,	" 18th
Dunnsville,	Tuesday,	" 19th
Forestville,	Wednesday,	" 20th
Rolesville,	Thursday,	" 21st
Wakefield,	Friday,	" 22nd
Hood's	Saturday	" 23d
Barney Jones'	Monday,	" 25th
Eashley's 4 Roads,	Tuesday,	" 26th
Green Level,	Wednesday,	" 27th
Morrisville,	Thursday	" 28th
Hayes'	Friday	" 29th
Oak Grove,	Saturday,	" 30th
Laws'	Monday,	August 1st
Thompson's	Tuesday,	" 2d
Wiley Lynn's	Wednesday,	" 3d

The Tax Collectors will also attend, and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County Taxes.

June 28-dltwtd W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb 13-tf

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W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 7-tf LEIGH, V[illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, JULY 14, 1864.

Let the subject here in mind that they will vote for Governor, for members of the Legislature, and for Senator on Thursday the 28th day of *this* month, July. Do not forget that day.—We appeal to the soldiers to vote, and to vote as they please. Vote as you will;

Gov. Vance's Speech at Salem—Strong Praise of the Soldiery—Loving Words.

The criticism of Gov. Vance's patriotic, in the strong expression he always addresses to everything that is manly and courageous, appropriately calls forth the hearty words of praise from the people to bear in mind that the traitorous element [illegible] who have a right to speak and vote you have as much regard for veracity as Gov. Vance or any of his supporters or ministers.

We publish the following account of the Governor's speech, from the "Press," from which it will be seen that he denied the use of the language imputed to him in his army speeches, there and elsewhere; but the [illegible] of the "Press" in the notice of the speech, says: "Several furloughed soldiers from this vicinity, a short time since, who heard the Governor's address, corroborate the charge." "Several furloughed soldiers," mind you, "corroborate the charge;" and the Governor's denial in [illegible] leaves the question of veracity between him and the "several furloughed soldiers" himself.

[From the Salem Press.]

Gov. Vance in Salem.—According to appointment, the Governor addressed a large assembly of people in the public square in this place, on Thursday last. We believe a majority present were ladies. Having taken no notes, we shall not attempt a report of the address, but merely give some of the points.

In the course the Governor alluded to his address in this place in 1862, under different circumstances than now surrounded him. He said he had been a Union man up to Lincoln's unpardonable proclamation which called on North Carolina for troops to fight her Southern brethren, when he resigned the army and remained there until elected, he was called to the gubernatorial chair of his native State, by the largest majority of votes ever given to any man in North Carolina for that office. He said he had committed himself to no peculiar policy—had made no promises to gain votes—the war claimed, that a regular officer to support the State and Confederate Government, he had endeavored to discharge his duty faithfully and impartially.

He referred to the correspondence with the Confederate authorities (recently published) to prove that he endeavored in his communications, complained of by the people, reasonable or unreasonable; said that he had used whatever influence he could, when in his power, the civil law against the encroachments of the military authorities. He spoke of the [illegible] troops, stated upon authority of the Secretary of War, that there were [illegible] in the service of the State, and that he had endeavored to discharge his duty to them faithfully; but that he had no power to control the action of the military authorities in order to clear the dangerous tendency of State troops, which would result in anarchy; the horrors of which were almost beyond conception, but took very good care not to give an illustration of the condition in which we probably would find ourselves involved, should this war continue several years longer.

A portion of the Governor's time was consumed in denouncing his competitor, Mr. Holden (who was not present) and the *Standard* and *Progress* newspapers. He denied that he said, in a speech to the soldiers of the Virginia army, that "we must fight the Yankees till hell freezes over, and then fight them on the ice; and fill hell up full of them that their legs would stick out of the windows." [We know nothing in substantiation of the above charge, except crediting the testimonies of soldiers that the Governor did make use of the above expression. Several furloughed soldiers from this vicinity, a short time since, who heard Gov. Governor's address, corroborate that charge. We [illegible] makes the statement, without wishing to prejudice the public mind, when we begin to draw the [illegible] conclusions.]

The Governor remarked that he had endeavored to get it stop to illegal impressments. He had issued orders to effect that if the impressments were legally made, not to interfere; but if illegal, then to resist them. He advised the people to resist all illegal proceedings on their premises by summary punishment—shoot down the perpetrators, he said, or, have them arrested according to civil process, if you prefer it. If every other remedy to arrest the offenders and failed, then, only would the Governor call out the militia to enforce the laws.

The Governor had but little, if anything to say against the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the tithing law, or the impressment law which takes property at one-third its value. Nothing was said against the bad policy of placing the whole industrial population, at home, under military control, nor against the unlawful arrest of citizens by the military powers. These omissions must have been an oversight in the Governor, but his non allusion to these matters, in a three hours' speech, struck the audience forcibly.

Apart from not being very complimentary to the Governor's Salem speech, the above notice from the "Press" gives us the testimony of "several furloughed soldiers" that Gov. Vance did tell the boys in his army speeches that they "must fight till hell froze over."

But we have not done. We have before us two letters from a young man of high character in which the same language is imputed to Gov. Vance. The writer of these letters is from Wake County and can establish as good a character as any man in the State. Though a fighting soldier in the army he is also a soldier of the Cross, being a minister of the Gospel. We quote from his letters:

NEAR CHARLES C. H., Va.,
April 6th 1864.

* * * * * * *

Gov. Vance was out here last week and spoke in our brigade but I think there is a good many that will vote against him. Should we ever fight if needs be till hell freeze over and then freeze over on the ice and fight them. I think that a very improper expression.

We have another letter from the same gentleman, written just twenty days later. We quote:

CAMP'S MILLS, June 25th.

* * * * * * *

How does Mr. W. W. Holden get on for Governor? I would like to hear, and what does Vance say now? I have heard him make a talk since I was at home and he said that we must fight the Yankees until hell freeze over and then fight them on the ice. Just so long as we keep such men in office so long shall we have to fight, but I think he has killed himself. J.

We do not give the writer's full name because he is in the army, if not killed in some of the recent fights, and such publication might tend to make his lot worse than it is; but the letters are in our possession and can be seen by any one desiring to satisfy themselves as to their genuineness.

And now does any *sane* man suppose for a moment that all these soldiers, representing different regiments, exchanged letters apart and writing home to friends and relatives in different parts of the State, could all have been guilty, without [illegible] of uttering the [illegible] language imputed to him; and though the use of such language on such an occasion was bad enough, the public denial of what has been proven on him, is worse.

We commit the Governor to the people, fully satisfied that they will properly dispose of him at the ballot box on the 4th of August.

Home Officers and Magistrates.

As to whether Militia and Home Guard Officers and Magistrates should be put in the army or not, we do not undertake to say, but we know that among the other unfair and corrupt means the Governor and his minions are using to defeat the Conservatives is an attempt to tyrannize over these men so as to control their votes by threats of putting them in the army; and we are sorry to have to add, further, that we know of a few in this County, zealous Holden men a few weeks ago, who, now that they feel that the rod is over them, are blatant for Vance and swear they never were for Holden. We think most decidedly that these men should be in the army.

But that the ignorant and uninformed may not be imposed on by Vance and his organs, we will state what every man ought to know, that Gov. Vance has no more power to put these State Officers in the army, or keep them out, than the humblest man in the State. He did not have the moral courage to meet the issue and asked the Legislature to name such officers as in the wisdom of the body, ought to be exempted. The Legislature passed a bill and these State officers were exempted from conscription, and hence it is to that body and not to the Governor that these gentlemen are indebted for the safe positions they occupy. Hence it matters not who may be elected Governor, Home Guard and Militia Officers and Magistrates are exempt until the Legislature changes the law on the subject.

We expect a change in the administration on the 1st of January next, and then, there may be other changes, we don't know. If the war is to go on none of us can hope to keep out much longer, for the slaughter cannot be continued on the present gigantic scale without men, to get which State officers can hardly expect to escape. We know the fact that Gov. Vance expressed the opinion, a year or more ago, that they ought to be put in the army; but now he is ready to keep them out or do anything else he can do to secure his election.

We caution good Conservatives to mark such professed Conservatives as vote for Vance and they will be sure to find them all acting fully and entirely with the Destructives and Secessionists hereafter.

Value of the Army and the People.

Extract of a letter from a soldier dated

KINSTON, July 14, 1864.

"Two thirds of the soldiers here are for Holden, but I greatly fear we will be deprived of voting."

Our advice to the soldiers is to vote at all hazards. Let nothing prevent you from voting but the presence of the enemy. The man that would try to keep you from voting as you please is a tyrant and deserves a tyrant's doom.

Extract from a letter dated

PEACH TREE GROVE,
Nash county, July 12.

"Holden and Conservative principles are gaining popularity every day. The more falsehoods the hireling Destructive presses publish about Holden the more the people like him. These same presses abused Vance when he was a Conservative."

Extract from a letter dated

HOOKERTON, Green co., July 11.

"Prospects bright and brightening. I feel a little hopeful over the prospects in Pitt county."

Extract from another letter from the same office.

"Holden's prospects are brightening in this section and he is sure to be elected if he has a fair showing in the army."

He will have a fair showing in the army, we think, for men who brave the cannon's mouth are not to be intimidated in the matter of voting.

Let the true Conservatives at home work hard from now until the day of election, and see that every vote is polled. The army is all right and will vote right.

The Destructives claim Vance.

The sage of the Wilmington *Journal* says:

"We certainly claim no right to dictate; we hardly assume the power to advise. We think, however, that we have a right to say this much:—We have come to the conclusion that, under existing circumstances, it is our duty to vote for Gov. Vance, and we shall so vote.—Did we have the fixing of things, we would elect to the Legislature no man who proclaimed himself a party "Conservative," nor indeed any other mere party man."

So Fulton chooses Vance because he is not a Conservative or a "party man." Remember this, Conservatives, and vote for no man who the Destructives claim and for whom they vote. If Vance is good enough for them he will not do for you. Remember, too, that Sam. Person, W. K. Lane, John Spelman and Jim Morris—(we mean Kinston Jim who held office under Lincoln, and not Newbern Jim, who is a gentleman)—will also support Vance because they consider that he has quit the Conservative party and gone to bed to them.

Conservatives who have any regard for themselves or the principles of the party must keep out of bad company. Vote for Holden and you will be sure to be right.

It is said that Gen. Canby is organizing a force of 20,000 men at New Orleans to operate against Mobile and Southern Alabama.

Voting in the Hospitals.

The Destructive supporters of Vance are resorting to this law of the most infamous means in preventing soldiers from voting. A respectable citizen of this city called to see us Saturday, told us that a man who just from the hospital where he had a brother, an old veteran three years in the war, and that this brother told him the ward masters and others had threatened them that if they did not vote for Vance they would be sent off to the army the next day, regardless of their condition. Now this is intolerable and ought not to be submitted to. The Surgeons in charge of the Raleigh hospitals are all gentlemen, and though they may vote for Gov. Vance themselves, in the performance of what they conceive to be their duty, we cannot believe that they will attempt to prevent the soldiers under their charge from voting as they please. To do so would show that they are thoroughly unfit for the places they hold; and as to war masters who attempt thus to tyrannize over these maimed veterans, the Surgeons in charge should at once kick them out of the hospitals and send them to the field. Our advice to the soldiers is to vote, and vote as they please; peaceably, and quietly if they can, but forcibly if they must. It is the duty of all soldiers and officers to submit cheerfully to all orders from superiors, but we know of nothing in the Articles of War to prevent them from voting as they please. We say to the soldiers as we say to the people at home—vote for peace men who can close this war by negotiation, for fighting will never close it.

No gentleman or good officer will attempt to interfere with the soldiers in the exercise of the rights of suffrage. We will not believe that any of the Surgeons in charge of the Hospitals of this city will be guilty of countenancing or assisting in any such infamous proceeding.

"Red String"—Flag of Distress—Desperate Tactic.

To more effectually enable the spies and detectives of the "patriots and property holders" to detect and spot Holden voters, especially in the army, Vance's tickets are printed on yellow paper. Blue was desired, but as the mill could not well run that color, yellow was substituted. To prove that this is a trick by which the stall-federate minions and Destructive supporters of Vance expect to intimidate Holden men and keep them from voting, it is only necessary to say that white paper is more abundant, is cheaper, and has been always used.

We suppose the "red string" means the blood of Conservatives, while the *yellow* ticket is a flag of distress and an appeal for quarter. The trick has been gotten up with the hope of being able to tyrannize over the ballot box and thus defeat the voice of the people, but it will not succeed.—The people were never more determined to vote than now, and all these tricks of the Destructives will not frighten them from the polls.

ATLANTA.

The fate of Atlanta yet hangs in the balance, but Gov. Brown is in that city superintending the organization of the Militia, and we trust Johnston's force will soon be rendered sufficiently strong to hurl back the insolent invader. The *Appeal* of the 13th contains the following patriotic appeal to the people of the State:

GEORGIANS TO THE RESCUE.

We trust that there is not within the limits of the Empire State a man so craven-hearted and recreant to all obligations to himself, his country and his God, as to refuse to respond promptly to the earnest and patriotic appeal of the chief magistrate of Georgia.

The popular heart always cherishes the highest estimation for those who live up to their duty. The last words of the gallant Lawrence, "Never give up the ship" was canonized by the people of America as the language of the true hero. In the present struggle a distinguished Georgian, who fell upon the bloody field of the first Manassas fight, and whose name is not only a household word of esteem in our land, but is the rallying cry of Georgians, exclaimed as he was being carried off from the field in a dying condition, "They have killed me, boys, but don't give up the field." Georgians, let the example and last words of the noble Bartow nerve you in this the crisis of your history. Shall the blood poured out like water upon an hundred battle plains, and the treasure expended, be spent in vain? Will you let the invader penetrate still farther into your State, ravaging and destroying as he advances?

"The land's your own, my braves;
Will ye give up to slaves?"

By the affection you bear your wives, daughters, mothers and sisters, and your tender regard for their chastity, comfort and peace; by your love for all that is pure and good; by all your hopes and desires; by every emotion that can actuate man to do and dare, the crisis demands that you should be at your post. The best way to protect your families, and save your all from destruction, is with the army of veterans under Gen. Johnston.

Gen. Johnston bids you come! Gov. Brown bids you come! "The Spirit and the Bride say come!" The army of Tennessee will bid you thrice welcome! Will you go? Implicit confidence is placed by the army and the people in the skill, courage and sagacity of the eagle-eyed chieftain of the army of Tennessee, and the general under whose immediate command you will be placed has signalled his courage and great ability on over fifty battle-fields. The want of competent commanders, or of kind welcome, will not keep you back.

Meet the foe on the threshold of your State, and contest every inch of ground with him. If Atlanta must fall, make it prove a Moscow to the invader. If retreat you must, let the trophies the enemy secures be the ashes of your houses and cities, and the smoking ruins of your property all that greets his approach. Come to that resolve and the enemy is yours.

We do not think, however, that you will have to retreat. If you respond promply to the Governor's proclamation, we feel assured that the banks of the Chattahoochee will witness a Waterloo defeat of the invader.

Georgia has already contributed her full share toward the defence of an imperilled country. But to-day is never left the duty of reinforcing Johnston. Our hearthstones are in danger. Let us rally to their defence.

Let the young and the old respond promptly. Farmers of Georgia, you have now laid by your crops; come now and help Gen. Johnston "lay by" and "turn under" a Yankee crop on the banks of the Chattahoochee. Do this, and in autumn you can gather your crops in peace, and "worship under your vine and fig tree, and none dare to molest or make you afraid."

From the Standard.]

QUESTIONS FOR GOV. VANCE

When you came into office, Governor, you found a system in existence, called the Stall-federate system, which you promised and your friends promised should be discontinued. Under this system the flour, meal, bacon, sugar, molasses, coffee, rice, candles, and the like purchased by the State for the use of the soldiers and the hospitals were sold at government prices to certain officers who performed their duties in the shade; and these officers were also allowed so much money for room rent in their own houses, and for forage and firewood. This system had grown to be a great evil under Governors Ellis and Clark, and you received the votes of thousands of citizens mainly upon the ground that you would at once abolish it. Soon after your inauguration we had an interview with you on the subject, at your request, in presence of Gen. Fowle, but recently appointed Adjutant General. We told you what the people expected of you on the subject, and we urged you in the most earnest terms to abate this nuisance. You agreed to do so, and in our presence you told Gen. Fowle it must be done. It was done. But, in the course of a week or two, finding that one of your favorite staff officers had been taken by surprise by the order, and had not laid in his due share of the articles above mentioned at government prices, you appealed to Gen. Fowle to lift the order temporarily so as to enable this officer to make his purchases. Gen. Fowle maintained his ground for some time, and if he lifted the order at all, as requested, it was done in such a way as to have it distinctly understood among his associates or subordinates that it was your act, and not *his*. This, Governor, laid the foundation of the unpleasant controversy between the favorite staff officer referred to and Gen. Fowle, which at length terminated in the resignation of the latter. While Gen. Fowle remained in office the system was not revived; but under his successor, by your order with your consent, it has not only been revived, but has been increased to enormous dimensions. Your shade officers, from Lieutenants to the Adjutant General, including your Aids, are drawing at very reduced prices not only the necessaries but the luxuries of life, in addition to their salaries, which have been considerably raised under your administration. Your shade Aids, who devote much of their time to electioneering for you, are allowed money from the treasury for forage for horses, and for firewood, and one of them for room rent in his own house—forage for horses used for pleasure purposes; and they are also allowed to purchase these supplies for the members of their families, while the soldiers and the people generally are allowed no such privileges. One of these shade Aids has also had the privilege of procuring his English and Yankee luxuries through the State steamers, with your consent; and many families in this City, with your consent, have enjoyed a similar privilege. *They* have their ice, their English cheese, their sardines, their coffee, their crushed sugar, their fine wines and brandies, and their elegant clothing, obtained in this way through you, while the soldiers and their families, and the people generally must content themselves with dry bread, a little meat now and then, rye coffee, a herring for a rarity, and no coffee, no sugar, no sardines, and no luxuries of any kind. Luxuries indeed! When has one in a thousand of the honest, hardworking people who voted for you two years ago, enjoyed any luxury?

Governor, about two months ago, in this very Christian City of Raleigh, an amiable, worthy woman, the wife of one of the laborers on a public work, shut herself up in her house with her six children, to die of starvation! For two or three days a lady who resides within a stone's throw of her, heard low wails in that humble cottage, but had no idea that starvation was doing its work. The suffering woman had expended her last cent for meal, and being too sensitive to go upon the streets and beg, she shut herself up with her children, looking to that God for relief who fed Elijah by his ravens, and gave water to the perishing child of Hagar. The lady referred to visited the house, and found that its inmates had not tasted bread for three days. She immediately supplied their wants; and the fact coming to the ears of Col. Russ, who resides in the neighborhood, he rose from his dinner-table, sent this starving family a liberal supply, and tasted no more food until he knew they were relieved. Governor, one of your shade Aids—a man of fortune, and who has largely increased his fortune during the war—resides within three hundred yards of the cottage of this woman, and was no doubt that day enjoying his government ice, his crushed sugar, his Java coffee, his sardines, and his fine wines and brandies. The children of the people starve, while your pampered officials feast and grow fat in their very midst. For the *first* time, to influence the elections, you are offering to sell State meat to the starving poor. You will have no meat to sell after the election.

One of your bought up organs, the *Conservative*, says there is *law* for this system. That paper also says that if your successor should abolish this system, he will deserve to be impeached far so doing! Do you not know, Governor, that there is no law for this abuse? If there is a law sustaining it, why did you abolish it soon after you came into office? This system was first defended by your minions on the ground that it was justified by the Army Regulations; but as soon as the Congress changed these Regulations by law, and directed that battle-scarred colonels, captains, and lieutenants should draw their rations like the privates, they changed their ground, and they now say, falsely, that there is *law* for it. Governor, why do you not abolish this system again? If you were right formerly in abolishing it, are you not wrong now in upholding it? Is it not sufficient to tithe the people, and tax the people, and then purchase these supplies at government prices, without allowing your favorites to consume these supplies which are purchased for the soldiers' families, and for the sick and wounded in the hospitals? Do you not see, in permitting these abuses, that you are establishing a privileged order in this State? Do your shade Aids really need the fine horses they keep, and which are stabled and fed by the State? Is it not a new thing in the history of the State that its officers should be paid their salaries, and then boarded, and their horses boarded, and allowances made of provisions from the State stores of supplies for their families? If some of these officers has no servants, you allow him to *imagine* that he has one, and he then draws for a servant as well as for himself. Governor, is that right?

A week or two since, Governor, Col. Russ, of this City, made an earnest effort to ascertain all the facts about this system, but failed. He applied to three of your subordinates, and they gave him no satisfaction. One of the Commissioners from Wake County, Mr. Rogers, made inquiry on the subject in the House; but the reply you sent was vague and indefinite, and contained none of the details of the system, though you admitted that the system was in operation by your order. Did you withhold these details of the system, Governor, because you did not want the people to see them? Did you instruct your subordinates to treat Col. Russ politely, but at the same time to afford him no information?

Come, Governor, abolish this system. You know there is no law for it. You know it is against the Constitution, for it establishes a privileged order. Let these necessaries and these luxuries be sent to the hospitals for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers; and see to it, after they are sent, that the sugar, and coffee, and tea, and rice, and wines and brandies are given to those who need them, and not consumed by the officers in charge. *Break up this Stall-federate system.* If the shade officers around you are not able to live without these things—if their salaries are not high enough, let them resign and employ others in their places. You are involving the State in debt millions of dollars by your large war establishment, and this debt must be paid at some time in gold or its equivalent, or repudiated. Your shade officers are enjoying special privileges over and above the people, taking the bread and the meat out of the mouths of the poor, and out of the mouths of the soldiers' families, and eating out the substance of the land, while at the same time they are doing but little good either to the State or the Confederacy. Instead of economizing, you are wasting. Instead of diminishing the public debt, you are adding to it. Instead of keeping your promises in regard to this Stall-federate system, and in regard to other matters, you are breaking them. Be a man, Governor. Require Col. George Lamb to resign his place. You know he begged it of you, and that you appointed him with much reluctance. Reduce your shade officers to the level of the people by requiring them to attend market and purchase their supplies, as others do. They are no better than other people. Send John D. Hyman back to Buncombe. Tell Col. Duncan K. McRae to take your name out of his paper, and not to praise you any more; and *make him settle his accounts.* Do these things, and show some little resentment when Mr. Davis again offers you troops to coerce your own State, and the Conservatives, though they will not vote for you, will begin to entertain for you something of their former respect.

You will please answer these and other questions we have propounded to you, on the stump, Governor. The people expect an answer.

We beg leave to conclude, Governor, with the following extract from *Lamon*, to which we respectfully invite your attention:

"Liberty will not descend to a people, a people must raise themselves to liberty; it is a blessing that must be earned before it can be enjoyed. That nation cannot be free, *where reform is a common hack, that is dismissed with a kick the moment it has brought the rider to his place.* That nation cannot be free, where parties are but different roads, leading to one common destination, plunder. That nation cannot be free, where the rulers will not feel *for* the people, until they are obliged to feel *with* the people, and then it is too late. That nation cannot be free, that is bought by its own consent, and sold against it; where the rogue that is in rags, is kept in countenance by the rogue that is in ruffles, and where, from high to low, from the lord to the lackey, there is nothing radical but corruption, and nothing contemptible but poverty; when both patriot and placeman, perceiving that money can do everything, are prepared to do everything for money. That nation cannot be free, where religion is, with the higher orders, a matter of indifference; with the middle, of acquiescence; and with the lower, of fanaticism.—That nation cannot be free, where the leprosy of selfishness sticks to it as close as the curse of Elisha to his servant Gehisa; where the rulers ask not what recommends a man, but who; and where those who want a rogue, have no occasion to make, but to choose. I hope there is no nation like this under heaven; but if there were, these are the things that, however great she might be, would keep such a nation from liberty and liberty from her. These are the things that would force upon such a nation—first, a government of expedients, secondly, of difficulties, and lastly, of danger. Such a nation could begin to feel, only by fearing all that she deserved, and finish by suffering all that she feared."

The Western *Sentinel*, a Destructive paper edited by an original secessionist, praises Gov. Vance's Salem speech, while the "People's Press," a Conservative paper, disapproves it. We tell the people Vance is a Destructive, and not to be deceived by him and the stall-federate minions who wish to retain their places. Vote for Holden, for civil liberty and for peace.

LARGE BEATS.—Our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Miss Eliza Powell, of this county, for a present in the shape of beats, the largest and handsomest we have seen this season.

If you want SWEET CIDER call at Myner's.